The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

A THRILLING STORY.

Ten Years with the Savages of the Far West—The Experience of Capt. Hobbs, the Famous Ranger—How He was Captured and nearly Scalped—His final Release and Return.

Capt. John Hobbs, a famous ranger and Indian fighter of Sonora and Northern Mexico, is the guest of a well-known publisher in New York. He arrived in the metropolis a few days ago direct from Fort Sedgwick. He has probably suffered greater hardships from, and has gained a greater knowledge of the plain and frontier Indians than any white man living in this country. His thrilling adventures and hand to hand conflicts with the Apaches during the past quarter of a century and captivity of ten years among the Comanches, would afford splendid material for a first-class romance. The exploits of this individual utterly overshadow the deeds of the renowned Kit Carson, with whom he was intimately acquainted, and completely surpass the doings of "Buffalo Bill" and "California Joe," whose name in connection with Indian fighting has been before the public in various periodicals during the past seven years. Recently a *Times'* representative enjoyed an hour's conversation with the grim old veteran, and learned from his own lips some particulars of an eventful career.

The Captain was found at the office of a stenographer, who was busily employed in taking notes to be used in connection with a forthcoming history of his life. He invited the reporter to be seated, and handed him a pipe of unique pattern, with a stem about four feet in length, which he first lighted and indulged in a few whiffs as a starter. "That pipe," said he, "I captured from Algalaumme, a Montezuma Chief, thirteen years ago, and I would not part with it for a thousand dollars."—While smoking, the reporter surveyed the border man; he is full six feet in height, sparely built, is as straight as an arrow, has small, black, piercing eyes, long and coarse hair, as black as a coal, a swarthy countenance covered with scars, and a complexion in general that has been so tanned by exposure to the sun and wind that it resembles strongly that of an Indian. He wore a border suit of buckskin, fantastically arranged, but his person was devoid of jewelry, which is such a characteristic weakness of frontier men. On a bureau at the right rested a huge white sombrero, while in one corner of the room near the stenographer's desk were scalps and tomahawks and other relics of the forest, and of sanguinary conflicts with the savages. As he had been a captive such a great length of time among the Indians, it seemed a matter of surprise to the reporter that he could converse fluently in the mother tongue. He explained this by stating that he had as a companion in captivity an American, and had frequent intercourse with trappers and herdsmen whom he had assisted in capturing. By this mode he had managed to retain his English perfectly. His knowledge of dates was also surprising when it is taken into consideration that he was carried off by the Comanches when but twenty years of age, and previous to that event had but little schooling.

He was born in a small frontier village on the Big Blue River, in the northern portion of Jackson county, in the State of Missouri, in the year 1829, but does not remember the month. When but a mere lad he gained a great reputation among the hardy backwoodsmen and trappers of that section as a wonderful shot, as he had been known to bring down a deer at four hundred yards. At eighteen he was a successful trapper, and knew every elk path and otter pond for miles through the wilderness. His shrewdness attracted the attention of Bent, the great St. Louis fur trader, who secured his services when nineteen. It is to this incident that his subsequent misfortunes and ten years captivity and sufferings among the Comanches may be attributed. Shortly after entering the service of the fur company, as the Captain related, he and a companion, Jean Batties, a French Canadian, were sent to the Cimerone Springs, near the head waters of the Arkansas River. At that date the whole country was almost a howling wilderness, with but few settlers scattered here and there, and was swarming with hostile Apaches, Pawnees, and the scourge of northern Mexico, the bloodthirsty Comanches. On the 17th of September, 1847, as their luck had been bad, Batties proposed to Hobbs to start further south, where game was supposed to be in abundance; the latter acquiesced. During the evening of the first day's trip Hobbs trailed a buffalo. His capture is given in his own vernacular. "Putting spurs to my mare," said the Captain, "I soon overhauled the varmint, which proved to be a cow, which I killed. Batties soon joined me, and after we cut off all the meat we wanted we built a fire and bunked in for the night. The following morning, while preparing our grub, a war party of twenty Comanche braves, with eight or ten Pawnee scalps, and a drove of stolen ponies appeared on the scene. The leader of the band advanced towards me with outstretched hands, and growled out 'How?' I answered him in a friendly way, still keeping an eye on my shooting-irons. All of a sudden one of the most demoniac yells that ever greeted a mortal's ears was given, and before we could move the whole pack of hell-hounds were upon us two poor devils. They killed poor Batties before my eyes, scalped him, took off his moccasins, secured his rifle and ammunition, and then made for me. But the Chief somehow took a fancy to me and drawed off the pack after they had almost finished me, and had the knife to my scalp. Look here," so saying the Captain parted the thick black hair on the side of his head and a long white scar was revealed. "That's the commencin' place," he resumed, "and in two minutes' time longer I expect they would have raised my top-knot, for certain. Do you see this?" Here he pointed to a deep scar just above his mustache, at the right of the nose, "that's another mark they gave me with a tomahawk on that occasion. Well, to make a long story short, they carried me with them up to the mountains. They danced around me, sung and played on the tom-toms nearly all night, and to wind up they cut off my hair and commenced to cut up my face, or what you might call it, to tattoo me. I objected so strongly that they stopped it, but they managed to put a brass ring through my nose. This I wore during my ten years' captivity. I was made a warrior, and went out with them on all their war and marauding expeditions across the Mexican borders, and several times came near losing my life while fighting the Apaches and Pawnees. All told, my body bears seventeen bullet and arrow wounds." Removing his boot, the Captain exhibited to the reporter five buckshot 'indentures' in his right leg, and three or four gun-shot and arrow wounds in his left limb. "I remained with the red skins two years before I was made a warrior. About six months after this event, while hunting alone in the mountains of Lower Sonora, I heard the breaking of a twig not far from where I was standing. I cocked my rifle, thinking it might be a cinnamon bear. I did not hear the sound again, but instead saw the cause of it, in the shape of a big Pawnee warrior who stood partly concealed in a clump of chapparal about 200 yards distant. We looked at each other fully five minutes without drawing a bead; suddenly he raised his gun and fired at me without taking aim. I jumped to the right and escaped, still keeping my eye on the Pawnee; he dodged around, but I soon let him have it square in the head and scalped him. When nearing the lodges I got two ash poles and stuck the ends of each into the ears of the scalp—It's the style of the Comanches to take ears and all—and marched into the camp.

Five minutes later seven hundred warriors, headed by Old Wolf, whom the United States soldiers and Mexicans well knew to their sorrow, surrounded me, and such shaking of hands and hugging I never experienced before. The chief the next morning gave me his third daughter as a bride. By our marriage I have seven children." "Where are they now?" inquired the reporter. "Oh, they're running wild on the plains," replied the Captain, laughingly. He said that in the fall of 1847, after numerous fights with United States soldiers, during which he tried to escape, (rather dubious,) the Comanches concluded to sell him and another white prisoner named Kirkor. Thus, after ten years of captivity, he was taken to Fort Bent, and was sold to Col. Sumner, of the Sixth Cavalry. The Captain was ransomed for six yards of red flannel, one pound of tobacco and a string of beads. Kirker was sold for eight yards of curtain calico and a pound of common Missouri tobacco. After being ransomed, the Captain sought the home of his youth; but all his relatives had removed, and, heart-broken, he retraced his steps, and made his way into Mexico, where he joined Gen. Lane's [illegible]. At the conclusion he made his way to Chihuahua, and was employed by Gov. Anglestres to fight the Apaches at the rate of $50 per scalp. With thirty Mexicans, during six months, they raised ninety scalps. Becoming disgusted with the Mexicans, he again cast his fortunes with Old Wolf and the Comanches. He continued fighting with them two or three years against other tribes, and when the French invaded Mexico he repaired to Chihuahua and was made a Lieutenant of artillery in the Liberal army by Benito Juarez, and participated in the battles of Los Membres, Mazatlan, Zapick, Santiago, Esquantito, Sierra Aleger and various others, down to Queretaro, when Maximilian surrendered. At the close of the war he again visited his Indian home, and growing tired of that species of existence, determined to live in the future among civilized people. His faith, however, in humanity has been terribly shaken since he has been in Gotham, as he lost $150 in greenbacks at a place of public amusement a few evenings since, and he has changed his mind considerably. He speaks fluently the dialect of seven different tribes—Castilian and half Montezuma, the language of Northern and New Mexico and Sonora. He is probably the only white man that can aid the historian in translating them.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Panama Pearl Fishery.

The Isthmus which forms the boundary between North and South America might, in the possession of an enterprising nation, be rendered a fertile source of prosperity. At the extremity of the Bay of Panama is an archipelago consisting of many islands; and near the coast lies a considerable bank of pearl oysters. These oysters produce pearls of a large size, though in point of regularity and beauty they are inferior to those of India.

All the inhabitants of Panama and vicinity who are in easy circumstances keep negroes, who dive to procure pearls for their masters. They are dispatched to the islands, where tents and boats are kept in readiness. Eighteen or twenty of these poor negroes, who are excellent swimmers and who possess the power of holding their breath for a considerable time, are under the control of an overseer. They swim about under water until they find a bank of oysters, where the sea is not more than ten, twelve or fifteen fathoms deep. The negroes then ascend to the boat and cast anchor. They tie around their waists a rope, one end of which is fastened to the boat, and jump into the sea, taking a small weight to enable them to descend more expeditiously.—On reaching the bottom the diver seizes an oyster, which he places under his left arm, another in his right hand, a third under his right arm, a fourth in his left hand, another in his mouth. He then ascends to take breath, and to deposit the oysters in a little bag in the boat. As soon as he recovers himself he dives a second time, and so on until he is tired, or has fished a sufficient number of oysters. Each of these negro divers must supply his master with a certain number of pearls daily. When the negro has fished as many oysters as he thinks sufficient, he opens them in the presence of the overseer, and delivers to him the pearls, whether small or large, perfect or imperfect, until he has completed the number due his master; the remaining are the property of the negro, who usually sells them to his master. The negroes sometimes encounter great danger from monstrous fish, and the "mantas," which seize the divers so forcibly that they stifle them, or, by falling upon them, crush them at the bottom of the sea.

A Strange Tale.

The following adventure happened in Bath, England, many years ago, and the lady who narrated it to the writer, was, in those days, a young girl staying in the house. It was in the palmy days of Bath, when that now fallen city rivalled London in brilliancy and dissipation; and when all the rich, the gay, and the high-born of England congregated there in the season, and graced the balls and assemblies. Mrs. R——, once the belle of the court of George III., but at this period gradually retiring from general society, possessed one of the largest of the old houses, and gave in it entertainments, which were the most popular of the day. She was celebrated for three things (once for four, but the fourth—her beauty—was of the days gone by): these things were her fascination, her benevolence, and—a set of the most matchless and perfect amethysts. Her house contained tapestried chambers. The walls of the one in which she slept were hung around with designs from heathen mythology, and the finest piece in the room was that which hung over her dressing table. It represented Phœbus driving the chariot of the sun. The figures and horses being life-size, it filled up the space between the two windows, and the horses were concealed behind the old-fashioned Venetian looking-glass, while Phœbus himself, six feet high, looked down by day and by night on his mistress at her toilet.

One evening Mrs. R—— had an unusually large party at home. She wore all her amethysts. On retiring to her room, about four o'clock in the morning, she took off her jewels, laid them on the table, and dismissed her weary maid, intending to put them away herself, but before doing so knelt down, as usual, to say her prayers. While engaged in her devotions, it was a habit with her to look upward, and the face of Phœbus was generally her point of sight, as it were, and the object on which her eyes most easily rested. On this particular night, as usual, she raised her eyes to Phœbus. What does she see? Has Pygmalion been at work? Has he filled those dull silk eyes with vital fire? Or is she dreaming? No. Possessed naturally of wonderful courage and calmness, she continued to move her lips as if in silent prayer, and never once withdrew her gaze; and still the eyes looked down upon hers. The light of her candles shone distinctly on living orbs, and her good keen sight enabled her, after a cleverly-managed scrutiny, to see that the tapestry eyes of Phœbus had been cut out, and that, with her door locked, and every servant in bed in their distant apartments, and all her jewels spread out before her, she was not alone in the room. She concluded her prayers with her face sunk in her hands. We can well imagine what those prayers must have been. She knew there was some one behind the tapestry; she knew that bells and screams were equally useless; and she laid down in her bed as usual and waited the issue, her only omission being that she did not put away her jewels. "They may save my life," said she to herself, and she closed her eyes. The cloth [illegible] ment arrived. She heard a rustle, a descent from behind the tapestry, and a man stood at her dressing-table. He took off his coat, and one by one he secured the jewels beneath his waistcoat. What would be his next move?—Would it be to the bedside or to the window? He turned and approached her bedside; but by that time she had seen enough, and again closed her eyes and resigned herself to the Providence whose protection she had been craving.

The man was her own coachman. Apparently satisfied by a brief glance under his dark lantern that he had not disturbed her, he quietly unlocked the door and left her. For two hours—they must have seemed two days—she allowed the house to remain unalarmed, her only movement having been to re-lock the door which her living Phœbus had left ajar. At seven in the morning she rang the bell, and ordered the carriage round just after breakfast. All this was according to her usual habits. On the box was the man who had cost her a night's rest, and most probably all her jewels. However, she drove off; she went straight to the house of a magistrate.

"Seize my coachman!" said she; "secure him and search him. I have been robbed, and I hardly think he has had time to disencumber himself of the jewels he has taken from me."

She was obeyed, and she was right. The amethysts were still about him, and he gave himself up without a struggle.

Can You Afford It?

Can you afford to work hard all day, and read, study, or court the vagaries of society nearly all night, thus wasting your vitality, exhausting your nervous system, and bringing on premature disease, decay, and old age?

Can you afford to eat hastily, and then rush to study or business, withdrawing the nervous energy from the digestive system to the brain and muscles, and thus inducing dyspepsia, in a few years at most, to scourge, and haunt, and make you miserable for years, or for life?

Can you afford to live on rich and highly-seasoned food, eat champagne suppers, because an artificial appetite is thus gratified, rendering gout, dyspepsia, or apoplexy, in the middle of life, almost a certainty?

Can you afford to commit suicide through the indulgence of appetite and passion, adopting the fool's motto, "A short life and a merry one?"

Can you afford to indulge in fast living, dressing beyond your means, driving livery horses, or keeping a horse yourself, when your income is not adequate to such expenses?

Can you afford to smoke and chew tobacco, thus spending from five to fifty dollars a month, and injuring your nervous system, and perverting your whole constitution, and thereby transmitting to your children weakened constitutions, thus making them puny invalids for life?

Can you afford to burn out your nervous system and demoralize your whole character by the use of alcoholic liquors?

Can you afford to make money at the expense of your manhood, your morals, your health, your just respectability, and your integrity?

Can you afford to gain even the whole world and thereby make of yourself a moral wreck?

Can you afford to rob your mind to clothe your back with silks and satins, and gratify a mere love for display?

Can you afford to be tricky, and thereby defraud your employer of your just services you owe him, even though you get your pay, thus making yourself a moral bankrupt?

Can you afford to be otherwise than upright, truthful, faithful, temperate, courteous, and in all respects correct?—*Phrenological Jour.*

Death of Nero.

One night Nero, dressed in woman's clothes, was in one of the palaces of Rome, surrounded by his boon companions, male and female, indulging in the most loathsome orgies, when a great uproar was heard in the streets. A messenger was sent to ascertain the cause. He returned with the appalling tidings that Galba, at the head of an avenging army, was marching rapidly into Rome; that insurrection had broken out in the streets, and that a countless mob, breathing threatenings and slaughter, was surging toward the palace.

The wretched tyrant, as cowardly as he was infamous, was struck with dismay.—He sprang from the table so suddenly as to overturn it, dashing the most costly vases in fragments, he cried, "I am ruined! I am ruined!" and called for a cup of poison. Suicide was the common resort in those days of the cowardly in the hours of wretchedness. Nero took the poisoned cup, but dared not drink it. He called for a dagger, examined its polished point, but had not nerve to press that to his heart. He then rushed from the palace in his woman's garb, and with his long hair fluttering in the wind. Thus disguised, he almost flew through the dark and narrow streets, intending to plunge into the Tiber. When he reached the bank and gazed upon its gloomy waves again his courage failed.

Several of his companions had accompanied him. One of them suggested that he should flee to a country seat, about three miles from Rome, and there conceal himself. Insane with terror, bareheaded, in his shameful garb, he covered his face with a handkerchief, leaped upon a horse, and succeeded, through a thousand perils, in gaining his retreat. Just before he reached the villa, some alarm so frightened him that he leaped from his horse and plunged into a thicket by the roadside.—Through briars and thorns, with torn clothes and lacerated flesh, he reached the insecure asylum he sought.

In the meantime, the Roman senate had hurriedly assembled. Emboldened by the insurrection, and by the approach of Galba, they passed a decree declaring Nero to be the enemy of his country, and doomed him to death, *more majorum*—that is, according to ancient custom. Some one of Nero's companions brought him the tidings in his hiding place. Pallid and trembling, he inquired, "And what is death *more majorum?*" The appalling reply was: "It is to be stripped naked, to have the head fastened in the pillory, and be scourged to death!"

The monster who had amused himself in witnessing the torture of others [illegible] Seizing a dagger he again endeavored to nerve himself to plunge it into his heart. A pick from the sharp point was all he could summon resolution to inflict. He threw the dagger aside and groaned in terror. He then strove to talk himself into courage.

"Ought Nero," said he, "to be afraid? Shall the emperor be a coward? No! Let me die courageously!"

Again he grasped the dagger, anxiously examined its keen edge, and again threw it aside with a groan of despair.

Just then the clatter of horsemen was heard, and a party of dragoons was seen approaching. His retreat was discovered, and in a few moments Nero would be helpless in the hands of his enemies. Then there would be no possible escape from the ignominious and agonizing death. In the delirium of despair he ordered a freeman to hold a sharp sword so that he might throw himself violently against it. He thus succeeded in severing the jugular vein, and his life-blood spurted forth. As he sank upon the ground the soldiers came up. He looked at them with a malignant scowl, saying, "You are too late!" and died.

Thus perished this monster of depravity. It is said that this event took place on the 19th of June, A. D., 68. Many Christians at the time supposed Nero to be the Anti-Christ. The wretch had reigned thirteen years, and died in the thirty-second year of his age.

The First Newspaper in America.

In Buckingham's "Newspaper Specimens" we find that the first attempt to set up a newspaper in North America, so far as can be ascertained from existing records or from tradition, was made in Boston in the year 1690. Only one copy is known to be in existence, and this is deposited in the state paper office in London.

Number one of this paper, and probably the only number ever published, is dated September 25, 1690. Immediately on its publication the legislative authorities spoke of it as a pamphlet, stated that it was contrary to law, and contained "reflections of a very high nature." They strictly forbade "anything in print without license first obtained from those appointed by the government to grant the same." This paper was printed by Richard Pierce for Benjamin Harris. Mr. Pierce is said to have been the first person who carried on the printing business in Boston.

Benjamin Harris, who was the proprietor of this paper, had a printing house in Boston, and in 1692 and 1694 printed the acts and laws of Massachusetts, and was "printer to his Excellency the Governor, and Council." Harris' commission to print the laws was in the following words:

"By his Excellency—I order Benjamin Harris to print the acts and laws made by the great and general court or assembly of their Majesty's province of Massachusetts Bay of New England, that we people may be informed thereof."

WILLIAM PHIPPS.

"Boston, December 16, 1692.

This is a curious, interesting and important history, showing that the advent of the newspaper to this country took place a hundred and eighty years ago!

Hand Shaking.

How did you get to the habit of shaking hands? The answer is not far to seek. In early and barbarous times, when every savage or semi-savage was his own lawgiver, judge, soldier and policeman, and had to watch over his own safety, in default of all other protection, two friends and acquaintances, or two strangers desiring to be friends or acquaintances, when they chanced to meet, offered to each other the right hand—the hand alike of offence and defence, the hand that wields the sword, the dagger, the club, the tomahawk, or other weapon of war. Each did this to show that the hand was empty, and that neither war nor treachery was intended. A man cannot well stab another while he is in the act of shaking hands with him, unless he be a double-dyed traitor and villain, and strives to aim a cowardly blow with the left while giving the right, and pretending to be on good terms with his victim. The custom of hand-shaking prevails more or less among all civilized nations, and is the tacit avowal of friendship and good will, just as a kiss is of a warmer passion. Ladies, as every one must have remarked, seldom or never shake hands with the cordiality of gentlemen, unless it be with each other. The reason is obvious. It is for them to receive homage, not to give it. They cannot be expected to show to persons of the other sex a warmth of greeting which might be misinterpreted, unless such persons are very closely related to them by family or affection; in which cases hand-shaking is not needed, and the lips do more agreeable duty. Every man shakes hands according to his nature, whether it be timid or aggressive, proud or humble, courteous or churlish, refined or vulgar, sincere or hypocritical, enthusiastic or indifferent. The nicest refinement and idiosyncrasies of character may not, perhaps be discovered in this fashion, but the salient points of temperament and individuality may doubtless be made clear to the understanding of most people by a better study of what may be called the physiology of hand shaking. To present the left hand for the purpose of a friendly greeting is a piece of discourtesy—sometimes intentional on the part of superiors in rank to their inferiors, and an act that no true gentleman will commit. There is no reason why it should be considered more discourteous than it would be to kiss the left cheek instead of the right; but, doubtless, the custom that makes the right hand imperative in all sincere salutations dates from those early times when hand-shaking first began, and the hand that shook or was shaken in friendship was of necessity weaponless.

Russian Proverbs.

Every fox praises his own tail.

A good beginning is half the work.

Trust in God, but do not stumble yourself.

With God, even across the sea; without Him, not even to the threshold.

Without cheating, no trading.

Money is not God, but it shows great mercy.

The deeper you hide anything the sooner you find it.

A debt is adorned by payment.

Roguery is the last of trades.

Never take a crooked path while you can see a straight one.

Fear not the threats of the great, but rather the tears of the poor.

Send a pig to dinner, and he will put his feet on the table.

Disease comes in by hundred weights and goes out by ounces.

Every little frog is great in his own bog.

Be praised not for your ancestors, but for your virtues.

[redacted]

How much more intelligent and fascinating the majority of young ladies would be were they to give a little more attention to newspaper reading. We do not mean the flash papers of the day which are filled with matter, which, if it does not harm, can certainly do no good, but to newspapers—those which make us all familiar with present character and improvements of the age. It is well enough to know something of the world's history, but it is with the present we have mainly to deal, and we know of no more engaging trait in a lady's character than a fair acquaintance with passing events. Every young lady should have an intelligent opinion on the moral, mental, political and religious subjects of the times, and the best, and indeed the only way to find this, is to read good newspapers diligently.

The Hasheesh drug is becoming more general in use than even opium ever was. It is estimated that London contains thousands of persons who make a practice of using this stimulant. It is claimed for hasheesh that, although very stimulating in its effects, it does not produce any reaction, and consequently has the advantage of alcoholic stimulants. But it is extremely dangerous, and what is called a common dose, often kills.

Heavy snow prevails in the mining regions of Utah, three more feet having fallen. Communication is very difficult.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1872.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

This issue of our paper commences a new volume, with the first week of the new year, 1872. When we reflect that a new year has actually commenced, what memories of the past and hopeful resolves for the future, fill our minds! The old year is dead, and with it have passed away many follies, bright hopes and dear objects of our hearts, forever.

The past year has not been free from great calamities, abroad and at home.

In this country, a large portion of Chicago, the largest city in the world, of its age, has been devastated by fire. An area of four miles long and one and a half miles in width, has been literally burned to the ground. Large fires have raged in the prairies of the West, destroying many lives and much property. Momentous changes have taken place all over the country. Aside from politics, and notwithstanding the great calamities, a few only of which we mention, and with all of which the careful readers of the *Press* are familiar, we have a great deal to be thankful for in the past year.

Beautiful Paris, the "queen city" of the civilized world, prostrated by fire and the sword, although rising again to remind us of what she has been, is still the object of sympathy, while formerly she was the pride and envy of the world.

Rome, the glory of ancient history, has become the capital of all Italy, and a new dynasty has been established in the place of Popery.

Canals, Railways, Telegraphs and the cultivation of cotton have been adopted in Egypt. Great strides have been made in the progress of railroads, telegraphs and internal improvements generally, all over the world.

But the year 1871 has been placed beside those years of the past, with which history and philosophy are ever busy; and as we view with regret our mistakes, faults and follies, memory will dwell with delight upon its joys and linger to shed a tear over those loved ones, who, during the year, have passed away.

Of the men and women distinguished in the ranks of science, art and literature and public life, who have passed away during the year that is now gone, there are not a few whose names recur at this time. Science has lost the inestimable services of Herschell, Murchison, Holbrook, Becquerel, Babbage and DeMorgan; the names of the Cary sisters, Tuckerman, Grote, Gervinus, Dumas, Kohl and DeGasparin are in the list of popular authors whom the year has taken; Von Hess and Aligny have disappeared from the artists; Prim, Omer Pasha and Schamyl are gone from the ranks of the great leaders; Scribner, Bentley and Robert Chambers have departed from among the celebrated publishers of America and England; Covode, Ewing, Vallandigham, Slidell and Mason are among the distinguished Americans who have died; and musical and dramatic art mourns the loss of Auber, Mercadante, Thalberg, Sanderson, Anshutz and Delsarte.

We now turn to the future:—What 1872 will bring to us of joy and sorrow, we know not. It promises to be a great year in politics,—forty millions of people will vote for a chief magistrate and the other national officials. Wise men are already busy with conjectures as to the result, but others await in silence the coming of events which cast their shadows before. Every one is thinking now of what may come to his or her lot ere another [illegible] around in the cycle of

[redacted]

The Legislature met on Tuesday, and adjourned to Wednesday, there being no quorum present. Several of the members were not present on account of sickness.

In the Senate on Wednesday, nothing of much importance was transacted. The Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in less quantities than 3 gallons in the corporation of Kernersville, passed third reading.

In the House, the Logan impeachment case was postponed to Saturday next.—Nothing else of much importance.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.—On the 4th of March, 1873, the terms of these twenty-four Senators will end: Spencer of Alabama, Rice of Arkansas, Cole of California, Ferry of Connecticut, Osborn of Florida, Hill of Georgia, Trumbull of Illinois, Morton of Indiana, Harlan of Iowa, Pomeroy of Kansas, Davis of Kentucky, Kellogg of Louisiana, Vickers of Maryland, Blair of Missouri, Nye of Nevada, Patterson of New Hampshire, Conkling of New York; Pool of North Carolina, Sherman of Ohio, Cobett of Oregon, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Sawyer of South Carolina, Morrill of Vermont, Howe of Wisconsin.

Hon. Thos. Settle has arrived at his home in Rockingham county.

The talented editor of the Petersburg, Va. *Progress*, Capt. Cameron, who is now travelling over the North-West, writes to his paper in the following vigorous language:

It is not possible that the honest element of the Republican party can much longer be kept in ignorance of the prodigality, the dishonesty, the injustice, the contempt for law and liberty, of that Administration which, in their name, has committed crimes for which kings have been beheaded, and dynasties overthrown. Its rottenness has been a stench in the nostrils of every community in the land. Its officials notoriously use their positions to further personal and political ends! Its revenue and treasury agents are the stock gamblers, the money kings, in every market! Its bank examiners use their authority to encourage infringements of the law, and in return for this are allowed to use the funds of the banks—witness the recent case in Georgia, Pennsylvania, and New York! Its judges, (God save the country whose judiciary accepts other control than that of law and conscience,) obey as implicitly the mandates of the executive department as though they were corporals in the U. S. A. and the *President* was still *General* U. S. Grant! And its soldiers roam at will, with fire-lock and sword-point, the realm which is declared by the pact, under which we are a people, and a free people, to be the land of the free and the home of the brave. The Barons at Runnymede would have disdained to spare the monarchy for such price as is offered us as the results of a heritage of liberty! Absolute Russia would shrink from applying such tests of loyalty to born subjects as now measure the difference between hearth-stone and gaol in South Carolina!

And the voice of protest comes at last from those who, with sincere intent but mistaken zeal, have lent their energies to the erection of that despotism which is the author of all these evils.

Will the tongues which have misled the people be without the power to restrain and withdraw them? Will those who have so long followed Sumner, Schurz and Logan, refuse their counsel when these men take the lead on a retrograde path of safety?

Let the future answer these queries, as it alone can with certainty; but there cannot be absolute failure in response, when *these* make battle in behalf of the sincerity of those principles which the war has established, but which have been disregarded by a Republican administration.

It is not the time for dispair when reform is the battle cry of men who are leaders in the camp of the enemy! It is not the day for apathy when the nation is shaken to its centre by demands which comprehend all that we are practically batteling for! It is not the moment to surrender anew to Grant when eleven of the forty-five Senators elected by his party can afford to say, "Our national obligations are superior to any other; the party may perish, but the Republican institutions of the country shall not."

The Russian steamship *Kuma* has foundered in the Caspian Sea, and all hands were lost. She had one million rubles on board, which is equal to about $750,000 of our money.

The new road steamers, about which so much has been written and said, appear to be dangerous machines. A despatch from Glasgow, Scotland, dated Dec. 30th, says: While a large road wagon, propelled by steam and carrying heavy boilers, was passing through the streets to-day, surrounded and followed by a throng of children, one of the boilers exploded, creating fearful havoc among the little ones. Five children were killed outright, and seven so badly injured that their recovery is very doubtful; the dead and injured are frightfully mutilated.

REPORTED CRUEL DECREE IN CUBA.—*New York*, December 30.—A Havana letter says that Valmaseda has just decreed the practical enslavement of the whole Chinese population, numbering some 35,000 souls. The decree orders the 10,000 or 15,000 free Chinese to immediately enroll themselves under the tutelage of Government tutors, and work in the Government Workshops, receiving for their labor only four dollars per month, out of which to provide against a rainy day, and ordering that all Chinese who are now working under contracts shall be reindentured on the expiring of their terms or be sent to jail.

Horrible Outrage by a Negro.

LITTLE GIRL BRUTALLY MALTREATED AT ROCHESTER—GREAT INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 1.—On Saturday last a gro, 25 years of age, decoyed a little girl med Ochs, 10 years of age, into a com- n just outside the city, and committ- a terrible outrage upon her. He evi- ntly intended to kill her, striking her on face with his fist. She wandered into town of Brighton, having to cross on ice of the canal, river and feeder to do She sought refuge in a house where r condition was ascertained and word nt to the police. The girl gave such a scription of the scoundrel as enabled the lice to suspect who the rascal was and was captured this morning at the house a relative in the town of Penfield. He s at once brought to the city and taken fore the girl who identified him. The ople made an attempt to lynch him, but the police fought them off, using their revolvers in doing so. The girl is in a precarious condition, and appears as though she had been passed over a butcher's block. The excitement over the affair is great, and threats are freely made against the life of the negro, whose name is Howard.

The excitement was intense on the 2d, and the mob became frantic at the rumor of the death of the child. The roughs attack all negroes who appear on the streets. About 9 o'clock P. M., the mob was fired upon by the military who had come to assist the police, and two men were killed, and others badly wounded.

At midnight comparative quiet had been restored, and great indignation is freely expressed at the action of the military now guarding the jail.

Delegates to the Agricultural Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 11th inst., will be passed coming and going over the Raleigh & Gaston, North Carolina Central, and Chatham railroads for one fare.

A dentist was recently saved from being drowned by a laborer, and from the depths of his grateful heart exclaimed: "Noble, brave, gallant man! how shall I reward you? Only come to my house and I will cheerfully pull every tooth you have got in your head and not charge you a sixpence."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NEW YEAR.—The usual solemn and impressive services on New Years Eve, in the Moravian Church, were attended by a larger number of people than usual. The services were conducted by the pastor, who reviewed the principal events in an interesting and well written "Memorabilia."

At 11½ o'clock an address was delivered, and at midnight the New Year was greeted with songs of praise and prayer.

January.

In old Roman mythology Janus was a royal doorkeeper, an appropriate name for such a personage, inasmuch as the Latin word *jenua*, from which Janus is derived, means a door. When Numa Pompilius, whose reign closed about six hundred and seventy-two years B. C., (before Christ,) took it into his head to make a new "time table" for the world, he upset things generally. The ancient Jewish, Egyptian and Greek calenders began the year on the 25th of March, and this system ran onward into the Christian centuries. But Numa Pompilius placed two new months before the previous ten and called the first January, in honor to Janus; and very appropriately, for as the old mythological deity was a door opener, so January opens the year. This Janus, by the way, had two faces (and the two faced people of these days shows that the race is not extinct,) one looking forward and one backward, into the future and in the past. Occasionally he was represented with four faces, and thus he had the double name, *Janus Bifrons* (two-faced) and *Janus Quadrifrons* (four-faced.)

The Romans worshipped Janus as the guardian of the year and the seasons; of gates and doors; and at the beginning of the day the people prayed to him, and at the beginning of the year sacrifices were offered to him on twelve altars, one for each month.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent attended Thursday night, 30th ult., a Christmas Concert, given by the scholars of the Salem Sunday School, in the Moravian Church. I was greatly delighted and highly entertained by the excellent selections, as well as by the great skill displayed in the vocalization. It was indeed a very creditable entertainment both to scholars and teachers. The exhibition of the Christmas tree, in connection with the hymns of praise and thanksgiving accorded with the joyous event we were commemorating, made it very imposing and interesting indeed.

It must have been a great labor and cost a good deal of training to get up such a harmonious exhibition, and while we were all so much charmed, we must not forget to render our thanks for this treat to Mr. James Linebach, and other teachers of the school, in a special manner, knowing that their efforts have been fully appreciated by a generous audience.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE CONCERT.—On Monday night, the Salem Brass Band, assisted by Mr. Sussdorf, gave another of their excellent concerts at the Music Hall. It is not our nature to imitate that proverbial "Crow Family," every member of which is said to think its own offspring the whitest crow ever born, but at the risk of a comparison, we must say this is the best *Brass Band* in the State. At the different Fairs, Commencements, &c., we have heard nearly every band in the State, but not one surpasses our own in musical talent, gentlemanly manners or good looks. While listening to their grand "concord of sweet sounds" Monday night, all the patriotism of our nature was aroused, and we really felt martial. The music by the band was all that we or any one could wish to listen to. Mr. Sussdorf added much to the evening's entertainment, by his comic and sentimental songs, accompanied with a guitar.

LAWYERS.—In the class of applicants for license to practice law we notice among the young gentlemen who passed their examination the names of R. T. Gray, W. B. Glenn and J. N. Wharton, from this section. And as we are informed each of these young gentlemen not only passed creditable but brilliant examinations, we have no doubt they will be received by their brothers of the law with open arms and hearts. They are known to be high toned gentlemen of more than ordinary ability. May they have many cliants and a brilliant career.

We are indebted to H. L. Pelouse & Co., Type Founders, Richmond and Washington City, for a fine specimen of Printing, in the shape of a Calender for 1872. It is a gem in its line.

On Tuesday evening last, Francis Grunert, a little son of Rev. M. E. Grunert, was severely injured by a pet deer. The deer has been made to atone for his rashness, and will harm no one any more.

OMAHA, Jan. 1.—The Pacific railroad is still blockaded. There are eight feet of snow in the cuts which have been shoveled twice.

The storm in California, Oregon and Nevada is unabated, and the rain is incessant. The mails, telegraph and travel are interrupted northward.

An Indian war is apprehended in Arizona.

MONROE, LA., Jan. 1.—A fire occurred here last night, which destroyed sixty houses, including the wealthiest portion of town. Among the buildings destroyed were the Union church, Mansion House and Central House. The loss is estimated at over $500,000.

Los Angeles county, California, yielded last year 1,230,000 gallons of wine and 50,000 gallons of brandy, which is a decided increase over the vintage of the year 1870. The estimated cost of making wine is computed at fifteen cents per gallon, the manufacturers generally finding a ready market for their wines at from twenty to thirty cents per gallon.

STATE ITEMS.

We are informed by a gentleman from Robeson, says the Wilmington *Star* of the 23d, that Henry Berry Lowrey, Governor of Scuffletown and its tributaries, went to the house of Capt. Baker in the vicinity of Red Banks, a few days since, and very politely informed him that the object of his visit was to get some meat. Mrs. Baker, without a moment's hesitation, which the family knew would be useless, handed the bold outlaw the keys to her smoke-house and told him to help himself. He thereupon appropriated three large pieces of the meat and took his leave. Lowrey, in the course of his visit, informed Dr. Baker and his wife that he had quit the practice of stealing provisions, &c., and would hereafter levy contributions in the day time; consequently if any person's property was molested in the night time the victims might rely upon it that neither he or any of his band had anything to do with it. Lowrey says furthermore that he will hereafter molest nobody in the way of personal violence unless he is first interfered with by them.

We are told, says the Raleigh *Carolinian*, that there is a perfect living curiosity residing in Burke county, three miles east of Morganton on the railroad. His name is Henry Mull, and he is twenty years of age, and only *two feet and a half high*, and weighs nineteen pounds. His parents are poor and respectable people, and they have had frequent offers from exhibition hunters to take this prodigy around, but they sternly refused to do any such thing. This young dwarf can climb a tree like a squirrel, and is just beginning to learn his letters.

The Statesville *American* says: We learn that in Wilkes county, recently, while two men were guarding a third, who was crazy, the guard lay down to sleep. One of them was soon awakened by the flames that enveloped the room, to discover that his companion had been killed with a hatchet or hammer by the crazy man who refused to leave the room, and, with the corpse of his victim, was consumed in the flames which destroyed the building he had fired. The uninjured person had only time to make his escape and witness the catastrophe.

In Goldsboro, on the evening of the 27th ult., while W. M. Arston, a young man about 20 years of age and clerk in the store of Morris & Co., was handling a pistol, supposed to be unloaded, it was accidentally discharged, sending a ball through the brain of a young man named James R. Morgan, who was standing near by. The ball entered the left eye and came out at the back of the head. Dr. Miller was summoned but the unfortunate youth was in a few moments beyond all human aid. Morgan was only about 17 years of age.

Sally Morgan, says the Rutherford *Vindicator* of the 25th ult., a little girl eight years old, two miles from town, was burned to death last Tuesday. Her clothing caught fire, when she ran out of the house, the fire burning every stitch of her clothing from her body, and in this condition, her hair on fire, a passing soldier met her who put out the scorching flame and carried her into the house, where she died a short time after.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: A friend from Kinston informs us that young William Hunter, son of Mr. N. Hunter, had his hand badly damaged on Christmas day by the premature explosion of a gun. Drs. Bryan and Woodley were called to his assistance, but the hand was so badly lacerated that amputation was deemed necessary.

The Wilmington *Star* says: We were shown yesterday a curiosity in the shape of an oyster, on the nose of which was attached one of the ordinary earthen pipes, in and around the edges of which the shell had grown so firmly that it would be difficult to get them apart without breaking the pipe. The oyster was caught in New River.

Surveyor General Sewell of the Internal Revenue Bureau left for Nashville, where he is to decide upon the capacity of stills using cotton seed in mash. This is the first application made at the bureau for a survey on a distillery manufacturing whiskey from cotton seed.

On Christmas morning, in Asheville, a young man named Thomas Norville, in attempting to draw a pistol from his pocket, accidentally shot himself in the thigh, inflicting a very painful wound.

The Raleigh *Carolinian* says: Just after the surrender a Yankee General stationed in this city, out of appreciation for some civilian courtesies extended him, took his brigade band and serenaded the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*.

A colored swindler, traveling under the name of "Dr. Price," has been fleecing the colored people of Raleigh, under the pretence of being an agent from the Queen of England, for whom he was to distribute a large sum of money to persons who registered their names with him.

A passer of counterfeit money, named Henry Douglas, was captured in Wilmington on the evening of the 29th ult. He made strenuous efforts to escape, and while running threw away many of the spurious bills.

A negro named Edward Dunn, living in New Berne, attempted to chastise his wife a few evenings since, when she turned upon him, and plunged a knife into his neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. He came near bleeding to death, before the arrival of a physician who succeeded in stopping the hemorrhage.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 27th ult., Mr. Buckingham presented the memorial of Mrs. Thos H. Gilliam, and sixty other ladies of North Carolina, protesting against extending suffrage to women.

Gen. A. M. Scales, of Rockinghan county, is proposed for the next Governor, and he is spoken of in a most favorable manner by a number of papers.

Major Graham Daves, formerly private secretary to Governor Ellis is lying dangerously ill in Newbern.

Republican meetings in Rutherford and Cleveland have nominated Judge Logan for next Governor.

Thos. D. Long has been appointed special post-office agent for North Carolina. Salary $1,600, and $3 per day for expenses.

A portion of Orange county is said to abound in wildcats.

The Fort Wayne woman who sued her husband for pay for fourteen years' of service in his household, on the ground that there was a flaw in the marriage ceremony, has been awarded $1,168 by the Allen Circuit Court.

A Schooner Anchored to a Whale.

Captain John Evitt, of the fishing schooner Charles H. Price, of Salem, Mass., which arrived home from a cruise recently, reports the following strange story:

"The schooner was at anchor on Grand Bank ten days ago, with about two hundred fathoms of hemp cable out, and about ready to start for home, having taken about 15,000 pounds of halibut. The cook threw over a line to catch a fish for dinner, and having caught one, threw the line over again, and found it tended aft at a remarkable rate. Thinking it strange, he called from the cabin the captain, who came on deck, went forward, and found the vessel going ahead at about five knots speed, but could not account for it. He ordered all men called, and they hove in the cable to within about thirty fathoms, when they discovered that their anchor had got hooked to a large whale, which they had before seen at some distance.—The whale ran with the schooner some little time longer. The crew weatherbitted the cable, and in a short time the whale sounded, broke the anchor, and carried away with him a good part of it. The black skin is to be seen on the cable where it chafed the whale. The ring and a small piece of the anchor were all that was left attached to the cable. The flukes are gone, and are supposed to have somehow become attached to the body of the whale."

The Fiji Islands.

The religion of the natives of the Fiji Islands is mainly controlled by public policy. Their present Chief was formerly a canibal. When converted he had 11,000 followers. The human-flesh-eating chiefs are known as "Butchers." Cannibalism still exists to an alarming extent throughout the interior of Vitelene, an island 90 by 60 miles in extent. Annual feasts are given to such Chiefs as have slain foes in battle and performed deeds of daring. At these disgusting carnivals the bodies of native boys of twelve to fourteen years of age only are eaten. From earliest childhood these subjects are fattened for the horrid feast. They are fed wholly upon fruits and vegetables. When the day of slaughter rolls round, two front teeth are extracted from the mouth of the child.—They are inserted in a club, with which weapon the murder is committed, the teeth being driven deep into the skull of the helpless victim. The body is then dissected, entrails, &c., removed, and afterward cut into suitably-sized steaks. These are rolled in bread-fruit leaves, placed in holes in the earth and baked for the feast. The native boy flesh is for the palates of the Chiefs only. That of the white man is considered too salty and smoky, and is not regarded as tooth-some. Capt. Fuller informs us that there are over 100,000 cannibals on the island, and only last August two Scotchman were captured and eaten by the natives. There is a prospect of this worse than heathenish custom being abolished in time, now that the entering wedge of civilization is forcing the barbarians to respect the white settlement."

One Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Then, what is the most flourishing part of America, was as little known as the country around the mysterious mountains of the moon. It was not until 1767 that Boon left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. The first pioneers of Ohio did not settle until twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the population did not exceed 1,500,000 people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those grand exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single handed contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined.—Washington was a modest Virginia colonel and the great events in history of the two worlds in which these great but dissimilar men took leading parts were then scarcely foreshadowed. A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the trouble which within a score of years thereafter established the great republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America! Steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered the romotest conception of men. When we come to look back at it through the vista of history we find that the century just past has been allotted more important events in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

AN ENTIRE FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—A report has reached Chicago of a horrible calamity at Floris, Davis county, Iowa, on the Southwestern railroad, a few nights ago. A man and wife and their four children were burned to death in their shanty, the neighbors not being aroused nor the fire discovered until the next morning, when the charred remains of the victims were found in the ashes.

BUFFALOES AND THE COLD WEATHER.—It appears that the buffaloes were very much discommoded by the late terrible snow storm on the Pacific railroad. While one train of cars was imbedded in the snow these animals gathered to the lee side for shelter. A correspondent says:

"If any one felt disposed he might, from his seat in the car, pop them over with his revolver—the rest would not move—they could not be driven away by engine whistling or human voice, but crowded their shaggy sides close up to the cars and there stood with bowed heads for the storm to pass. Many were seen to fall down in their tracks, dead from the cold."

It appears that the Jews nowhere suffer more vigorous persecution, and are nowhere in more wretched circumstances than in Jerusalem. There, as at Rome, they are shut up in a separate quarter, and that the darkest, filthiest section of the city. The quarter is a mere mud cave, and lined with mud hovels. The Jews have no Consul to interfere for them when they are unjustly treated; if injured they have to bear it in silence; if plundered by Arabs they have no hope of recovery.—Coming to the land of promise to die, many of them are robbed on the way, and all are robbed when they come. Help is continually sent them from abroad, but none too much.

The residence of C. A. Woods, of Pittsburgh, Pa., at Wheatland, was burned Christmas night, two servant girls perishing in the flames.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Cotton and Corn Crop of 1871.

The cotton returns received this month at the Department of Agriculture, are similar in tenor to the November reports, fully sustaining the moderate promise of improvement upon the somewhat gloomy views presented in October. Yet the change is not so marked as to modify materially the prospect foreshadowed in the monthly reports for July and September. The latest returns would indicate an estimate almost identical with that of the September report, for a favoring autumn, which could scarcely bring a crop exceeding three and one-third million of bales. Frosts have been delayed till November, in some localities till the twentieth, and weather has been generally favorable for picking, without waste or discoloring of fibre. A fair rendering of the recent local estimates, which have been unusually numerous and complete, gives a total aggregate of three million four hundred thousand bales as the present expectation of the cotton yield of 1871.

The area in corn has been greater in 1871 than in any former year. In June and July the prospect was favorable for a larger aggregate than that of the great corn year 1870, which exceeded the yield of the preceding year by a quantity greater than that which represents the advance made from 1859 to 1869. The corn crop of the latter year being small, while the wheat crop was exceptionally large; a comparison of the figures for these decennial periods will very inadequately represent the average increase of either crop in the past ten years. The first indication of damage to corn were received in June from many points in the West, where worms in sod lands were more destructive than usual.

Some injury was wrought by the frost in northern New England as late as June 24th. In July the condition of maize was reported above an average, though chinch-bugs were becoming numerous in the Ohio basin. Growth was slow in moist, cold soils in the Alleghanian region until the first of July. In August the influence of drought became manifest in Southern Illinois, Indiana, portions of Michigan, and in other sections of the West, and in portions of the Gulf coast States. The ravages of the chinchbug became more severe in the Western States, in some localities proving a scourge. As a whole, the crop is an average in yield, and, in view of the increased area occupied, a large one.—*Washington Patriot.*

Washington Matters.

The President has submitted to Congress the rules in regard to Civil Service reform which will go into effect Jan 1st, 1872. These provide that persons in the employ of the Government, with some exceptions, shall pass proper examinations before appointment; that each branch of the Civil Service shall be graded according to the duties thereof; that promotion shall take place according to grade and merit; that candidates must serve probationary terms of six months before permanent appointment; that no money is to be levied on clerks, etc., for political purposes; and that other useful reforms in the service shall be inaugurated.

The Amnesty Bill was defeated in the Senate, Dec. 21st.

Mr. Sumner introduced, Dec. 21st, a resolution in the Senate, limiting the President of the United States to one term.

Several of the woman-suffrage ladies have petitioned to be allowed to advocate their views in person before Congress.

THE BARN IN WHICH JOHN WILKES BOOTH WAS KILLED.—Mr. Lewis presented in the Senate, yesterday, a petition from Richard H. Garrett, of Caroline Co., Va., asking compensation to the amount of $2,525 for his barn and goods destroyed by Colonel Baker to effect the capture of John Wilkes Booth and D. C. Harrold in 1865. Booth and Harrold it will be remembered, were concealed in Garrett's barn, and it was destroyed by fire in order to get them.

SMALL-POX BY MAIL.—A young lady now ill with small-pox in this city recently received a letter from a sister in Pittsburgh, who wrote that she was then sick with the small-pox. Exactly eleven days after the letter was received, the young lady who received it was taken with the disease. She was not exposed to it in any other way, and there seems to be no doubt the contagion was communicated by the letter.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Dec. 18th.*

EMANCIPATION DAY.—January 1st was observed by the colored population, as emancipation day, in a number of Southern towns. In Baltimore a procession including a troop of cavalry, a regiment of infantry and a large number of civic and political societies, all colored, paraded the streets. An oration and speeches were delivered and salutes fired. The celebration was marked by perfect order throughout.

The programme in other towns was similar, and good order prevailed everywhere.

Mr. E. W. Warren, manager of the "Pilgrim" Panorama, has been arrested at Columbia, S. C., under a warrant issued at the instance of Congressman R. B. Elliott, charging a violation of the civil rights bill, in refusing to allow the State Congressman's wife and other colored females to occupy seats among the whites. He was held to bail in $2,000.

The number of disasters on the lakes during the present season, as reported by Captain Hall, marine reporter of Detroit, is 1,167, of which 225 were collisions, 280 went ashore, 41 burned, 26 capsized, 19 foundered, 182 sprung a leak, 65 were water-logged, 60 were dismasted, 140 lost deck loads, 10 were explosions. The remainder were of minor importance.

If the report we have from Rome on the subject is correct, Archbishop McCloskey of New York, has been promoted to the red hat of a Cardinal, and he is the first Cardinal of the Roman Church chosen from the clergy of the United States.

Queen Victoria has published a letter to the English people, in which she expresses a deep sense of the touching sympathy exhibited for the royal family by the whole nation, at the illness of her dear son, the Prince of Wales.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a decree fixing the conscription for the Russian army for 1872, at six men out of every thousand. This will add about 300,000 fresh recruits to the army.

There was an extraordinary scene in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New York on the 26th ult. Edward Mahony and George Williamson voluntary confessed being guilty of a robbery for which two other men had been convicted. All were remanded for investigation.

Senator Ames, of Mississippi, doesn't own a foot of land or pay a dollar of taxes in that State.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued another proclamation in which he says: "The pardon offered the Insurgents cannot last forever." He now proclaims that every Insurgent captured after the 15th of January, will be shot. Those surrendering after that date will be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Negroes are to be treated as whites. All negro women captured will be delivered to their owners, and be compelled to wear a chain for four years. All white and black women captured in the woods after the 15th of January, will be banished from the country. The chiefs of the Insurgent bands will be allowed to surrender till the 15th of January, under conditions hitherto granted.

The Prussians seem to be turning their attention towards England, and to be studying the weak points of the Island Kingdom with the same industry and thoroughness which they devoted to France prior to the late struggle, and which gave them such terrible advantage in the contest. They have secured the services of Reed, late chief constructor of the English navy and the builder of the best English ships. It is said that they are really better informed of the condition of the English Navy than the Admiralty itself, and have contrived to get an accurate model of each vessel lately constructed, and above all, are well aware of its points.

Another invention for a flying machine was exhibited by a Philadelphia mechanic at a late meeting of the Franklin Institute in that city. The main features of the air ship are a cigar-shaped float, made of oil-silk, which is intended to be inflated with hydrogen gas; eight fans, four on each side, worked by an ingenuous machinery, which propel the craft through the air; an enclosed car for the operators and passengers, and a steering apparatus whereby the machine can be guided in any direction. The float, when inflated, will last for twenty-four hours, and no ballast or rudder is required. "The model," says a Philadelphia journal, "worked well, and it seems to be the most feasible plan thus far advanced for navigating the air."

St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church in New York, which is so famous for its superb music, was the scene of a disagreeable disturbance on Sunday last. Just as the congregation were in the most solemn engaged portion of the mass an unearthly yell was heard, and the congregation turning round saw a man respectably dressed, writhing in apparent agony in the central aisle. He was a howling maniac. From his lips came the most dreadful cries and oaths. He danced and swung his arms around his head and tore his hair. The services were of course suspended, and the man was forced from the church. He was sent to the hospital as a lunatic.

A despatch from Salt Lake City, dated Dec. 29th, says: Tremendous storms have prevailed in the mining districts of Little and Big Cottonwood. The whole settlements are buried in snow, and more lives have been lost, and there have been innumerable hair-breadth escapes. The snow is from ten to fifty feet deep, and operations in most of the mines have been suspended. The weather here continues a succession of snow, hail, and rain storms. The snow blocade is causing much distress by increasing the prices of necessities. Coal is from $10 to $12 per ton.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* states that Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, is in danger of being expelled from his seat on charges "involving flagrant violations of law, order, and political morality," besides his connextion with the Wells-Harrington cases. Clayton is a Radical of the extremest sect, and was elected to his present position while Governor of Arkansas, and under circumstances which lead the public to believe that his election was obtained by improper and illegal practices.

A dreadful tragedy occurred in Nottoway county, Va., on Christmas day. William Walthrop, an esteemed and respectable man, while crazed with drink, shot his wife in the head and shoulders in such a way that her life is despaired of. He also attempted to take the life of his little daughter, but a colored man rescued her, and carried her to a place of safety. Walthrop is reported to be a very amiable and esteemed man, and devoted to his wife and child. The sad affair adds another to the long list of whisky sermons.

In the U. S. Court at Columbia, S. C., on the 29th ult., the following Ku Klux prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and $100 fine: Henry C. Warlick, Miles Carroll, Elf Ross Stuart, Josiah Martin and Sam G. Brown. The trial of Dr. Edward Avery charged with conspiring to prevent colored men from voting in October 1872, and to punish for voting in October 1871, then began.

It seems to be settled that the National Republican Convention will be held in Philadelphia. The arrangement in favor of Philadelphia has been made in advance of the meeting of the Executive Committee by correspondence with a majority of its members, Had it not been for the fire the Convention would no doubt have met at Chicago. It is urged against the claims of St. Louis and Cincinnati that they have not sufficient hotel accommodations.

Gold is lower now than it has been before since June 26, 1862, or nearly ten years ago. The payment of the 5-20 bonds last called in by Secretary Boutwell ought to force it still lower. Great Britain resumed specie payment in 1823, eight years after the close of the great Napoleonic wars, in which she suspended. It is now nearly seven years since our war closed.—Are we to be behind Great Britain?

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, says: A "Republican from the start" told me to-day that he met the Hon. George H. Pendleton in New York within a few days. He asked the distinguished Old Democrat this question: "Are we to have a union of all men opposed to Grant for the presidential fight?" Mr. Pendleton replied, with great earnestness, as follows: "If we do not it will not be the fault of the Democrats."

Oliver Elmore, who for thirty years lived in an excavation made in a hill, with no companions but dogs and hens, died from exposure last week at Stratton, Vt. Like all other hermits, early disappointment in love was the cause of his strange life and death.

A family was moving in a Western town a few days ago, and set a bureau out in the yard, which blew over, crushing to death a child of three years.

About two thousand men altogether have been arrested in South Carolina under the operations of the Ku Klux act.

Bloody Business of 1871 in New York. A Dismal Record.

The New York *World* says:—The record of violent deaths in this city during the past year is sadly suggestive, and to the thoughtful mind will give food for some serious reflections. To begin the sorry list, 126 children have been found dead in our streets, and when we consider how many more have been secretly hidden away where no earthly record could make note of their fate, the imagination grows sick at the picture of crime and wickedness that rises to its view. It is not violence alone that is here suggested, but social evils, far-reaching and deplorable in their effects. It shows how little protection society has against itself. In how many of these cases has anything been done in the way of prevention or of punishment! Then comes a long list of 108 suicides, the result of misery in some form; springing also from social wrongs; deception, cruelty, poverty, utter hopelessness. Two or three times every week some unfortunate being, hopeless and desperate, has taken the terrible responsibility of ending his or her own wretched life. Sixty-nine persons have been found drowned, all recorded as "unknown." Not only have their names and habitations been unknown, but the manner of their taking off is involved in mystery. Robbed on vessels and thrown overboard, hurled from docks by midnight ruffians, dragged from the dens of crime and hidden in the murky waters—who can tell the tale of the dark iniquities which attended them at the final hour, and who can say how many were never found floating on the surface to give even a hint of their dismal fate? Forty-two homicides are on the record for 1871; almost every week some man killed by a fellow-man in a drunken brawl or private quarrel. And on the leaf of retribution against this record of blood there has been one judicial hanging.

Deaths by accident, too, have been more numerous than one would suppose who has only glanced with careless eye at the occasional records throughout the year.—Fifty-three have been killed by horse-cars and 28 by steam-cars within the city limits in the last twelve month. No single case has excited much attention, and yet the aggregate has a fearful look and suggests a degree of recklessness of the value of human life almost disheartening.—Can nothing be done to stop this slaughter of citizens by carelessness? Besides this killing in detail from week to week we have had the Westfield disaster, which hurled 44 men, 17 women, and 23 children into eternity without a moment's warning, and the Orange riot of the 12th July, in which 50 men, 1 woman, and 1 child were killed. This is indeed a dismal record for a single year, and deserves to be pondered by philanthropists and social reformers.

From a record compiled from the newspapers, it appears that during the year ending October 31st, 1871, there were in the United States one hundred and seven railroad accidents, causing the death of one hundred and seventy persons and the serious injury of two hundred and fifty-four. These casualties occurred through collisions, the explosions of locomotives, the giving way of bridges and the running of trains off the track. By collisions alone there were forty accidents, causing the death of one hundred and eight persons, and the serious injury of two hundred and eleven. By five of the principal railroad accidents eighty-one persons were killed, and one hundred and forty-eight were wounded.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* tells the following: A few days ago a man residing in the Ninth Ward named Ruskowski, after being sick with the small-pox for some time died, as was supposed. According to the regulations recently passed by the Board of Health, he was buried shortly after his disease. His sister, who, it seems, was not satisfied with the hasty manner in which her brother was disposed of was so worked up by the circumstances and so certain that all was not right, that to satisfy herself she had his body exumed some six hours after the burial. To her own joy, and to the amazement of those who had pronounced the man dead, it was found that indications of life still remained in the body of the buried one. He was at once taken back to his house, and after considerable exertion and the applying of the proper restoratives, he was virtually brought to life again. He is now living and doing well.

The Lynchburg *Republican* says that over 9,000 pounds of dressed fowls were shipped in one day over the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and thence by the Southside to Norfolk. The like of poultry has never been seen in Virginia for many a day. All the markets in the State are glutted and the prices are lower than for many years.

Miss Mary Ellen Foy, of N. Y., fatally cut her throat by swallowing the core of an apple. She was eating an apple, and swallowing part of the core, it cut the lining of her throat and several of the arteries, like a knife. She fell over and vomited large quantities of blood. Physicians could afford no relief, and she continued to bleed. At last accounts she was sinking into death.

On the 26th ult., as a coal train was approaching Lackawaxin, N. Y., a rock weighing nine tons fell on the track, wrecking the engine and killing one of the hands. The train was thrown high into the air, and fifteen of the cars fell forty feet into the river.

One of the New York city banks has been swindled out of $40,000 in the purchase of a business paper in open market, which proved to be a forgery.

The consumption of coffee in the United States averages 150,000 bags a month.—From present indication prices will increase on all grades unless the consumption diminishes.

A Michigan paper estimates the number of people and their losses in the several townships of Huron county, by the forest fires, to be as follows: Families, 451; persons, 1,987; losses, $901,425.

C. D. May, Secretary of State of Oregon, is supposed to be a defaulter to the amount of $14,000, and an officer has been dispatched to Salt Lake City to arrest him.

Bowen, the bigamist, is in Washington, looking after his contested election case, which will be taken up by the Committee on Elections directly after the holidays.

A Memphis man who invested $1,000 in a lottery drew two prizes of $5 each. Another invested $10 and drew $35,000.

HOSIERY.

FINE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

WE have added to our Stock a complete assortment of Ladies' Under Garments.
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

MARRIED,

On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, near High Point, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. P. W. WILLIARD of Forsyth, to Miss LAVINIA HORNEY.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, near Salem, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. W. C. CLODFELTER, to Miss MARY B. CASTLE, all of Forsyth.

On the 26th of December, by Rev. J. H. Fesperman, Mr. T. F. TROUTMAN and Miss CHARLOTTE A. BUSTLE, both of Iredell county, N. C.

At the Presbyterian Church, in Washington, N. C., on the morning of the 20th Dec., 1871, by the Rev. P. H. Dalton, Hon. EDWIN G. READE, Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and Mrs. MARY E. PARMELE, of Washington, N. C.

DIED,

In Winston, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. ELIZABETH ALBEA, aged about 80 years. Deceased was a member M. E. Church for 65 years. [Statesville *American* please copy.]

At his residence, in Stokesburg, on Wednesday, the 27th of December, 1871, Dr. W. W. COLE, of rheumatism of the heart.

Mrs. CARNE CREWS, aged 106 years, died in this county last week.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Jan. 1st, 1872.

LADIES' LIST.

Elizabeth Fulp, Mrs. Kitty Gray, col., Miss Rebecca Haizlip, Miss Anna Eliza Lash, Mrs. Mary Sheets, Miss C. D. Smith.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

William E. Bishop, Richard F. Beeson, Messrs. Carvers Esqrs., Peter Funk, J. D. Holder, William Miers, J. W. Masten, William Shouse, Ambrose White.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

SAPOLIO.

For house cleaning, washing dishe floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning window paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass an all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap Get it from your Grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. [49-tf.]

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., Jan. 6, 1872.

Provisions.			*Provisions.*	
Bacon,	12½@ 15	Chop,		2
Lard,	15@00	Bran,		1½
Pork,	6½@7	*Grain.*		
Beef,	3@7	Wheat,	1 50@1	60
Veal,	5@ 8	Corn,	65 @	70
Mutton,	6@ 8	" (old)	00@0	00
Butter,	25@00	Rye,	75@	90
Flour,	4 @4½	Oats,	60@	00
		Peas,	75@	00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Jan. 2.

Lugs—Common, Red,	$4 00	to	$5 00
" Good working,	5 00	to	7 00
" Com'n, Bright	8 00	to	10 00
" Fine, "	15 00	to	25 00
Extra lots higher.			
Leaf—Common Red,	4 50	to	6 00
" Good	6 00	to	8 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	8 00	to	10 00
" Common Bright,	10 00	to	15 00
" Good, "	15 00	to	25 00
" Fine, "	25 00	to	40 00
" Extra fine lots	40 00	to	60 00

New York, Jan. 2.—Cotton, 20¼ a 20¾ Flour, 6 60 to 7 35; Corn, 79 a 80. Wheat, 1 57 a 1 59; Gold, 109½; Bonds, N. C. old, 32 a 14, new 12 a 00.

Baltimore, Jan. 2.—Cotton 18¼ a 19¼ Flour 6 25 a 7 50; Wheat, $1 35 a $1 55; Corn white, 67 a 70, yellow, 68 a 70; Oats, 53 a 00, Bacon, 7½ a 00; Whisky, 90 a 000; Lard 10 a 10½.

Richmond, Jan. 2.—Wheat, $1 25 a 1 40 Corn 62 a 67. Oats

Norfolk, Jan. 2.—Bacon, sides, 7½ a 9; Corn 65 a 66. Flour $5 75 a $8 00.

Charlotte, Jan. 2.—Bacon 9½ a 10½; Flour, 3 90 a 4 00; Corn, 75 a 80; Oats, 00 a 65. Wheat, $0 00 a $4 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00;

Fayetteville, Dec. 21.—Bacon 10 a 15; Flour, $6 60 a $7 50; Corn $1 00 a $0 00; Oats, 85; Rye, $1 10; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 15; Whisky, $2 23; Brandy, $2 50.

Petersburg, Jan. 3.—Flour $5 50 a $6 50; Wheat, red, $1 20 a $1 40, white $1 35 a $1 50; Corn, 65 a 70; Bacon, hog round 13 a 13½; Whisky, $0 00; Brandy $2 40 a $3 00

WANTED,
CABBAGE SEED,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, North Carolina, at the close of business, on Saturday the 16th of December, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$173,908 15
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	150,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages,	7,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts.	40,527 65
" " other National Banks,	1,013 70
Current Expenses,	1,140 43
Premiums,	7,000 00
Cash Items,	2,035 30
Bills of other National Banks,	6,001 00
Fractional Currency,	700 04
Specie,	1,160 00
Legal Tender Notes,	30,000 00
	$420,486 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	9,000 00
Discount	4,010 70
Exchange,	431 37
Interest,	6,908 39
Profit and Loss,	3,444 09
National Bank Circulation,	135,000 00
Individual Deposits,	111,691 72
	420,486 27

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF FORSYTH. }

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of December, 1871.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE J. P.

Correct.—Attest:
I. G. LASH,
E. BELO,
J. W. HUNTER. } Directors.

New Year Presents.

We have on hand a splendid assortment of
NECK TIES,
LACE COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND NUMEROUS FANCY GOODS.

IN JET AND SHELL JEWELRY

we have the best and latest styles, and at LOW PRICES.

All purchasers will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. BLICKENDERFER'S
Notion and Variety Store.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

FINE LINE OF CUFFS AND COLLARS at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
50-tf.

SEWING THREAD.

40 DIFFERENT SHADES AND COLORS of Sewing Silk, by which you can match any piece of goods, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

KID GLOVES.

KIDD GLOVES at $1 a pair and upward at the NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
50-tf

NEW GOODS.

A NEW LOT OF DRY GOODS AT
J. L. FULKERSON'S.
Salem, N. C., December 15, 1871.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS

SUCH as **Carbolic Disinfecting Soap,** for washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c.

It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scratches and Sores of all kinds.

Bed Bugs are at once killed, and their nits destroyed by its use.

The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Catterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scab, Turnip and Cabbage Flies, &c., and is very cheap.

The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best *Family Salve* in the *world*, and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get a circular.

At J. L. FULKERSON'S.
Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

The Frazer Axle Grease s said to be the best. Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

AT THE STORE
OF
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING,
A New and Handsome Stock of
Fall and Winter Goods

selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

LEATHER.

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE

of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice, &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

A NEW STOCK

OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for New Year Presents, just received

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

I desire to notify my friends and patrons that I have removed from my old stand, and am now again engaged with Mr. E. A. Vogler, in his well known Jewelry Store, where I will be pleased to see them; and any work they wish done in the *Clock, Watch* or *Jewelry line*, I promise them shall be well and promptly attended to.

Nov. 1871-45-3m. P. D. HEADLEY.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., will be held at their Banking-House in Salem, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January next, at 3 P. M.

W. A. LEMLY, *Cashier.*

Dec 8 1871.-49-tm.

COUNTERPANES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of the celebrated **"Conestoga" Counterpanes,** which we will sell at greatly reduced prices at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

DRY GOODS.

WE keep a well selected Stock of all the FINEST DRY GOODS, and for the convenience of persons at a distance from Charlotte, will take pleasure in filling orders promptly.

BREM, BROWN & CO.,
Dec. 15, 1871-50-2w Charlotte, N. C.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS, Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, &c., &c. Orders solicited. Samples sent by mail.

BREM, BROWN & CO.,
Dec. 15, 1771-50-2w Charlotte, N. C.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS in Ornamental Boxes. A very neat present for a lady, at the
50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES

OFFICE OF
PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise
AND BUYERS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS,

from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empres Cloths, Poplins, Alpacas, &c. Also

SHAWLS

in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

NOTIONS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Drugs and Dye Stuffs.

We keep at all times a full line of

GROCERIES:

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in the county.

This department claims especial attention to our order by the very best manufacturers.

We offer a very desirable lot of

HATS AND CAPS,

and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various articles in the

HARDWARE

line, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of

IRON,

suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durable

HOLLOW WARE.

In addition to the above we keep

Ready-Made Clothing,

BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS, and many other useful articles.

We are Agents for
THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS,
STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Our House is Headquarters for

FRIES' GOODS,

both Cotton and Woolen.

We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

We are anxious to extend our trade;—we do not intend to be undersold, and it s to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

WORTH & WORTH,

General Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH

1872. THE WORLD. 1872.

In the year 1872 General Grant's successor is to be chosen; the Forty-third Congress to be elected.

The people's votes, white and black, North and South, will thus decide the future destiny of the Republic, select its rulers, prescribe their course.

How to influence the people's votes?

By the newspaper—for it includes every other agency. It makes known events and facts—among all influences the chief. It assembles the vaster outside audiences which cannot gather to the State-house, the pulpit, or the stump. It is the constant interpreter of men's affairs, and of error or truth is the daily seed-sower.

Next November is our political harvest time. As we sow we shall reap.

THE WORLD'S seed-sowing will be fruitful to the extent that its circulation is widely pushed by those who approve its aim.

THE WORLD will aim to represent and combine the labors and the votes of

I.—All those who find best insurance of the people's prosperity, peace and progress in a government administered on the principles and in the pure practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and who descry the fount and origin of the present corruptions, extravagance, misgovernment, subversion of public liberties, and insecurity of private rights in our rulers' lawless usurpation of interdicted and undelegated powers—usurpation that to-day marches deliberately on to the subjugation of popular rule and the possession of dictatorial power—for by acts of Congress General Grant may even now destroy the freedom of State elections, invade the States at his pleasure, and declare martial law of his own mere will.

II.—All those who would maintain the honor of republics, and would preserve public credit by punctual payment of public debts.

III.—All those who would cut down to fewer and fit objects all appropriations of the people's money (to-day more than double, nearly treble, the appropriations of a Democratic Congress eleven years ago, not counting annuities to Indians, pensions to soldiers, and interest on debt), and who would oblige all spending of the people's money got by taxes to be with honesty and thrift; likewise all those who would spare a little the people's landed estate for the landless millions hereafter and stop its squandering dominions in a day upon those who already own too much.

IV.—All those who would reduce the number of commodities taxed by our tariff from thousands to a few dozens, and so empty our custom-houses of half their officials, rid the statute-books of half their odious snares for honesty or bribes to fraud, and unfetter scores of our native industries.

V.—All those who would lower the rates also of our tariff taxes to the point of most easily yielding the largest revenue—who would abandon the protectionist system of reducing the public revenue whilst increasing the extortionate profits of a few at the expense of all other industries.

VI.—All those who would abolish every unlawful tax, like that on incomes; every unjust tax like that which gives banks the people's profits on a national currency; every unequal and indeterminate tax, like that levied most cruelly upon the poor—the tax of our irredeemable paper-money.

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THE WORLD will spare no expense, no energy, to maintain and advance its place in the first rank of metropolitan journals. Its fresh, abundant, various, and accurate news, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence and literature will be discussed, as becomes

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A large quarto sheet, printed throughout in large type, and published every Wednesday morning.—Among its prominent features are:

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2. ITS AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, which contains each week articles on practical and scientific farming that are of great value to the American farmers.
3. A very full report of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute is printed in each issue of the Weekly WORLD, the *day after the meeting of the Club*. By this arrangement the report appears in the Weekly WORLD one week in advance of its publication in any other weekly paper.
4. A portion of the Weekly WORLD is reserved for family reading matter, including original and selected stories, poems, waifs of humor, and extracts from books and periodicals. Particular attention will be given to this department during the year.
5. A special feature of the Weekly WORLD is a carefully compiled summary of the news of each week. It is made so complete that no one who reads it can fail of being well posted on all the important news of the day.

The Semi-Weekly World,

published Tuesday and Friday, is a large quarto sheet, containing all the news published in the Daily WORLD, with the exception of such local reports as may be of no interest to non-residents of New York City. Its market reports are as full as those of the daily edition, and it contains, besides interesting literary matter, on Friday of each week, a full report of the Farmers' Club.

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contains *all the news* of the day that can be obtained by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world, and thorough discussions of all topics of interest.

THE WORLD ALMANAC,

commenced in 1868, has been published about the 1st of January, in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. That for 1872 will be ready about January 1st.

THE WORLD ALMANAC contains a great quantity of invaluable political information of use to every voter, and of such a character as can be obtained in no other publication. In it are printed the full official returns of every important election held during the year preceding the issue of the Almanac; the vote of New York State by election districts, and of Connecticut and New Jersey by towns; the names of and vote for members of both branches of the New York Legislature; the returns of the New York City municipal elections; list of members of the United States Government, of Congress, and of the several State governments, and other statistical matter.—THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1872 will be necessary to every Democrat who desires to keep himself thoroughly posted in facts and figures.

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The Old Year and the New.

An old man totters on the road
Bow'd down with age and care;
His locks are white and float about
Like snow-flakes in the air—
The clouds are gath'ring darkly round,
The night seems settling fast,
The wind sends forth a moaning sound,
The owlets flutter past.

The old man halts along the road,
He sees the gathering gloom—
No hope has he—no power to stay
His fast-approaching doom.
He sees the children pass him by,
And sadly turns his face;
He knows too well that he must die,
The New Year take his place.

He hears the children clap their hands
And shout aloud for glee,
He marks them hasten on their way
The glad New Year to see.
And then he hears the midnight chime
Ring out his fun'ral knell;
His life fades fast—he rests at last,
The New Year breaks the spell.

A little child now leads the way
His step is light and bold,
His hair is bright and floats about
Like threads of burnish'd gold.
The clouds are passing swift away,
The morn seems soft and clear;
The night has pass'd—the sun's bright ray
Brings in the glad New Year.

Farewell Old Year! your work is done,
A new one fills your place;
The darkest night will pass away
The morning dawn apace!
We cannot bring the dead to life,
Nor wasted hours recall;
But in the coming year we may,
Perhaps, atone for all.

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1872.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 1871.

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Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these formidable affections by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.
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Sept 1, 1871–35-3m.

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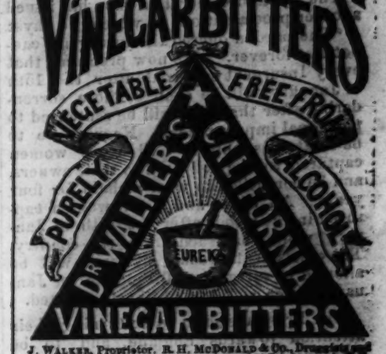

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